## CANAL COMMISSION SENATOR MASON'S IDEA

SENATOR MORGAN'S MEASURE HARDSHIP AND SUFFERING RE-LIMITING THE SALARIES.

This City-Legislative Bill in the House.

When the Senate met today a joint resolution offered by Mr. Wetmore (R. I.) was adopted appropriating \$3,000 for the purchase of a bronze bust of the late President McKinley.

Senators Allison, Hale and Cockrell were named as conferees on the bill appropriating \$50,000 to pay the salaries of the anthracite coal strike commission.

A bill was passed providing for an additional district judge in the district of

#### Cana Commission Expenses.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) asked that his bill fixing the salaries of the isthmian canal commission at \$5,000 a year be referred to the committee on interoceanic canals. He said he had beer informed that the present commissioners were paid \$1,000 a month each

and that their service had extended over twenty-nine and a half months.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Hale Mr. Morgan said that out of the twenty-nine and a half months the commission had spent six weeks in Nicarauga and two weeks in Panama. That is a very remarkable statement,

said Mr. Hua "It is a very true one," replied Mr. Morgan, "and shows the necessity of our doing something to regulate these expenses.' Continuing, Mr. Morgan said it was neces-sary "in accounce of striking one lick" on that canal to make such provision as will prevent the United States from running into the horrible iniquities of the old Pan-ama Canal Company as well as the new one. He said there had been spent on that canal \$260,000,000, and there was nothing to show for it, except two-fifths of a ditch dug there, which has filled up to a large

have to consider the prospect of life in the country in which the canal is built, and the relative healthfulness of Nicaragua and Colombia will, for that reason, have a very personal interest to the canal commission. The bill was referred as requested and consideration was resumed of the militia

An amendment offered by Mr. Foraker was agreed to striking out so much of sec-tion 24 of the bill as relates to drills, inspections and instructions of men enrolled in the reserve force.

#### Statehood Bill Taken Up.

2 o'clock the militia bill went over and the omnibus statehood bill was called up by Mr. Cuav.

advisability of discontinuing the debate on the bill upon the conclusion of Mr. Dillingham's remarks until the Senate meets on

The arrangement was agreed to, but Mr. Quay required it to be understood that Mr. Dillingham should complete his remarks that January 5 some other senator shall be ready to address the Senate on the

Mr. Dillingham then resumed his speech begun yesterday in opposition to the omni-bus bill.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Some minor business was transacted by unanimous consent at the opening of the session of the House of Representatives today. Bills were passed to authorize the Southwest Louisiana Rice Growers' Association to construct a lock and dam at the mouth of Bayou Vermillion; to authorize a resurvey of certain townships in Wyoming: to authorize the Rice Irrigation and Improvement Company of Louisiana to construct a dam at the mouth of the Mermenteau river, and to authorize the construction of a lighthouse at Mukilteo Point,

Upon the demand for the regular order Mr. Wadsworth (N. Y.) called up the bill to transfer from the Treasury Department to the Secretary of Agriculture the power to make regulations to suppress and extir-pate dangerous contagious diseases among live stock. He explained that the change of the law was made necessary by the discovery that when the Department of Agriculture was created this power, supposed to have been transferred and since exercised by the Secretary of Agriculture, was left with the Treasury Department. The addi-tional power conferred by the bill, to pre-vent the introduction from an infected foraign country or from one state to another of hay, straw, forage, etc., which made nec essary, he said, by the suspicion that the foot and mouth disease was communicated to live stock in New England through infected hay from Canada and might be transmitted thence to other portions of the United States by the same means. The bill was passed without division.

#### Legislative Bill Taken Up.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appro-

#### LAST WITNESS ON STAND.

#### The Thom Trial Rapidly Drawing to

a Close. The indications this afternoon in Criminal Court No. 1 were that the trial of Charles | protect them is a question of urgent im-Thom for the murder of his wife, Ida Thom, which has been in progress since the 8th instant, is rapidly drawing to a close. During the greater part of the session today Dr. D. P. Hickling was on the witness stand, his examination being confined, for the most part, to the general subject of in-sanity and to epilepsy. He was called upon to answer a number of hypothetical questions, but up to a late hour this afternoon he had not expressed an opinion regarding the mental condition of the defendant. It is understood that Dr. Hickling is the last witness for the defense, and that the government will not offer any testimony in rebuttal.

RECEIVES HIS COMMISSION. Judge Gould May Not Qualify for

Bench at Once. Mr. Ashley M. Gould this afternoon repeived his commission as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Unless requested to do so by the Philadelphia and other cities can pay a court, Mr. Gould will not, he says, subscribe to the oath of office and assume his fudicial duties until the nomination of rs successor as United States attorney for the District of Columbia is confirmed by the An advance of a dollar a ton for soft coal,

Amendment Made to Militia Government to Operate Those That May Be Idle.

SULT FROM THE FAMINE.

Proposed to Move Headquarters From | How to Provide Families With Little Means a Perplexing Problem for Charities.

> Senator Mason will in a few days introduce in the Senate a bill which he believes will in the future prevent a coal famine and suffering among the people.

It provides that whenever a coal mine is not being operated the Attorney General may apply in a circuit court in the district in which the mine is located for a receiver to operate the mine, and this receiver may proceed to keep the public supplied with

Such a provision, Senator Mason is prepared to show, is legally sound and justified by the events which are now taking place.

#### A Serious Question.

The most serious phase of the coal famine in Washington at present is: How shall persons of moderate means, those who are above the plane of persons who must be aided by charity, be provided with fuel. This phase of the situation is one that is

commanding the attention of the Assoclated Charitles and the Citizens' Relief Association, which are allied in the work of helping the poor and needy.

There are hundreds of families in Washington who are unable to pay the extor-

tionate prices asked by dealers who sell coal other than received from the Philadel-phia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the companies controlled by the Penn-sylvania railroad, where the price is stipu-

#### Coal for the Poor.

"We are receiving no coal direct from the Philadelphia and Reading," Mr. Charles H. Weller, secretary of the Associated Charities, said today. "The Reading is taking care of us through local dealers. Mr. Lounsbury, the Reading's local sales Senator Morgan yesterday introduced his bill fixing the salaries of the board of engineers to conduct the building of the isthmian canal. An interesting feature of this proposition by Mr. Morgan is that the bill provides that the board of engineers shall have permanent offices in the vicinity of the canal, and that their meetings shall be held on the canal line. This will require the giving up of any idea of having headquarters for the canal in this city, which, it is understood, has been a part of the plan of the commission.

Under this provision the commission will have to consider the prospect of life in the country in which the canal is built, and the

#### As High as \$10 a Ton.

"We usually pay \$7.25 a ton for the coal that goes to needy persons. If the dealers who handle the Philadelphia and Reading coal do not have it in hand we have to pay whatever price is asked. We have paid as high as \$10 a ton for coal thus distributed. There have been a fair number of such cases, but not so many since Mr. Lounsbury

was resumed Mr. Beveridge suggested the advisability of discontinuing the debate on the bill upon the conclusion of Mr. Dillingabove the plane of those to whom we give.

#### Selling in Small Quantities.

"We are making a small effort in that way at Neighborhood House. A gentleman who is interested in the People's Friendly Club, which is an adjunct to the Neighborhood House, has purchased several tons of coal and is selling it to members of the club at 25 cents a bushel. It helps a great deal. Many persons who otherwise would have been unable to get coal have by this means been kept from actual want. I wish the plan might spread to other parts of the

"The gas company has done an immense amount of good in the southeastern part of the city and in Georgetown among the poor by selling coke at 6 cents a bushel. This is doing much toward holding down the famine that exists. In the southwest a number of persons have staved off the effects of the famine by obtaining driftwood from the

#### Many Cases of Sickness.

"There are many cases of sickness and shortage of coal among the poor that make it incumbent on us to hustle coal to the homes without delay. It is then not a question of price, but one of getting fuel there without delay.

"The demand upon us is increasing all the January and February, the two months of the year that are the heaviest in point of work done by the Associated Charities. People with small savings, who have suc-ceeded in tiding themselves and families part way through the winter, then find themselves where they must have assistance. The situation is a serious one throughout."

#### Hardship and Suffering.

Folly it would be to try and disguise the fact that hardship and suffering is following the wake of the coal famine in Washington. Anthracite coal seems to be coming to the city in considerable quantities, but it is not sufficient by any means to supply the demand.

The hard coal that comes from the Philadelphia and Reading and the companies controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad is sold at \$7.25 and \$7.50 a ton, respectively, but the receipts of coal from the independno contract stipulating the price at which it shall be sold to the consumer, is doled out in small quantities at a figure that in not There are hundreds of families in the District of Columbia who cannot afford to pay such prices for fuel. They are incapacitated by lack of means. These are the ones who are actually suffering, and to

#### Today's Receipts.

portance.

Nineteen cars of anthracite coal reached the city last night over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and another train of twentyfour cars arrived this afternoon. At the offices of the Pennsylvania railroad this afternoon it was said that considerable coal was being received in the several yards of

the company. Every available cart and vehicle in the city is being pressed into service to distribute the coal to consumers. There is a general demoralization of prices in coal that bids fair to get worse rather than better. There are dealers in Washington, and the same is true in other cities, who criticise newspapers for printing such statements. But the statements are true. They are based on conditions, not theories.

#### Whole Country Competing.

Northern cities, where the conditions of the famine are analogous to those in Washington, have already begun to offer premiums for the output of the mines. New York, higher price for the coal, and yet the price

District of Columbia is confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Gould realizes that a vacancy at the head of the United States attorney's office should not exist, even for a few weeks, and therefore his intention is to serve in his present capacity until his successor is ready to qualify.

As it is announced that the Senate committee having the matter in charge has postponed action on the nomination of Mr. forgan H. Beach until next month, it presents that Mr. Gould will continue as United States attorney for the District of Columbia for several weeks.

the various lines of steamers running on the Potomac. Unless a supply is received during the day, several of the boats will be forced to tie up at their docks tomorrow. Pea coal, which is totally unfit for use on Pea coal, which is totally unnt for use on steamboats, as their furnaces are now arranged, was purchased by the managers of one of the river lines last night, and with this and the small supply of soft coal on hand mixed together, they hope to keep their boats in commission until the soft coal situation becomes easier. Never in the history of steam on the Poomac has fuel been so scarce.

#### At Government Buildings.

Mr. H. W. Zoolinger, chief engineer of the Treasury Department building, said this afternoon that there was about eighty tons of soft coal in the bins at that building, enough to run all the machinery and heating apparatus for about a week without a new supply. He also said that the dealer with whom the government has a contract

is delivering about fourteen tons at the building daily.

The Winder and Cox buildings,, both of which are used as a part of the Treasury Department, are fairly well supplied with anthracite coal and there is no apprehension that the department will suffer from the existing conditions.

At the State, War and Navy departments building it was stated that while there is no

building it was stated that while there is no soft coal in hand, there is a sufficient amount of the hard product to operate the building at full speed for a few days. Like reports were also given out at the Department of Justice building.

The Post Office Department has received two cars of coal, which tided over a critical

#### Shortage of Soft Coal. As to the shortage of soft coal in Washington and Baltimore the following special from Grafton, W. Va., to the Baltimore

Sun may shed some light: "The independent operators of the Fairmont region are incensed at the action of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad officials, athough they dare not speak of the matter openly, and it is difficult to get all the inside facts of the situation. They are all agreed in the opinion that, since the acquisition of the Baltimore and Ohio by the Pennsylvania interests, a policy designed to crush out the independent operators en-

tirely is being vigorously pursued.

"The order requiring one-half of all coal shipped from this region to be sent west is stated to be one of the principal moves in this game of suppression. The order applies related to the principal moves in this game of suppression. plies only to coal.
"To understand to what extent this order

will cripple the small independent dealers it is necessary to know the conditions in this region. The Fairmont Coal Company produces more than one-half of the coal shipped from this region, and this company is said to be closely allied with, if not actually controlled by, the Baltimore and Chie Having a large cantial, the company actually controlled by, the Baltimore and Ohio. Having a large capital, the company has offices in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and Kansas City, and practically controls the western market of this field. On the contrary, the small dealers, with a tonnage of from ten to twenty-five cars daily, cannot afford to maintain offices in the west, and their customers and connections are almost exclusively in the east.

"With this condition of affairs existing it can be easily seen that it is immaterial to the Fairmont Coal Company in which di-

the Fairmont Coal Company in which di-rection its output is sent, while it is almost a dead loss for the smaller companies to ship west, especially after the lake sea-son has ended. One operator stated that he had been compelled to pay his consignee in the west \$300 on one shipment recently, so the proceeds from the sale of the coal were that much less than the sum collected by the railroad for freight charges. He stated that many of the western agents had refused to receive consignments of coal unless the freight charges were prepaid. "Another circumstance which is vouched for by the largest independent operators and which they say shows that the Penn-sylvania railroad is determined to protect its own shippers at the expense of the West Virginia operators is the evident effort of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, since the cases, but not so many since Mr. Lounsbury came to our rescue.

"There has been a shortage during the last few days in the northeast part of the city; otherwise we have pretty nearly all we wanted at \$7.25 a ton.

"We do not touch the problem that is of interest to all—how those of small means who have trouble in getting fuel shall be the state of the state that in order to prevent new mines being opened in this field the Baltimore and their mine tracks with the Baltimore and the local traction shares. Call rates at this time were down to 6½ per cent, as against 9 and 10 per cent yesterday.

Owing to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, since the Pennsylvania obtained control, to discourate the Havana by General Tasker H.

Pennsylvania obtained control, to discourate the Pennsylvania obtained control, to discourate the Baltimore and the development of these fields. They state that in order to prevent new mines being opened in this field the Baltimore and to above the best early gains.

This was especially noticeable in St.

Paul, Atchison, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific to the cabinet and considered in detail. It is ready for presentation to Congress and probably will be transmitted to the Senate within twenty-four hours. tracks, and it is said that a number of operators have opened mines, built tipples and laid tracks, only to be told by the Baltimore and Ohio officials that they could not put in a switch connecting with the line. The deserted tipples and with the line. sidings are pointed out as proof of this

## JOINED BY ITALY

THREE POWERS WILL BRING PRESSURE ON VENEZUELA.

Italy has joined Great Britain and Germany in the attempt to coerce Venezuela into payment of debts. The Italian ambassador here called upon Secretary Hay this morning and so informed him. He also requested that Italian interests in Venezuela be cared for by United States Minister Bowen, and this request was granted by Secretary Hay subject to the approval of the Venezuelan government. Not having heard from any of the European governments in response to Mr. Bowen's proposal for arbitration, Secretary Hay today addressed cablegrams to the United States ambassadors at London, time, and we have great apprehensions for Berlin and Rome directing them to bring

this matter anew to the attention of the governments to which they are accredited and invite an early expression of opinion upon the arbitration proposal. Nothing From Minister Bowen. Nothing has been heard from Minister Bowen at Caracas since yesterday morning; so Secretary Hay had no fresh information to carry to the cabinet meeting today relative to the Venezuelan affair. The debates in parliament are being closely watched here, and it is said that so far no official statement has been made that indicates & purpose on the part of the allies to depart

from the program which they outlined be-Venezuela now in progress.

Consequently it is expected that news will soon reach here that Maracalbo has been confronted by an ailled fleet, though it is hoped that the allies will not find it nec-essary to indulge in more bombardments even against fortifications, when the latter

#### fail to offer resistance. No Order to Dewey's Fleet.

It is stated positively at the Navy Department today that no order has been sent to the North Atlantic squadron or the combined fleets under Admiral Dewey since the departure of the squadron from the United States, and the admiral is at liberty to dispose of the vessels as he pleases without regard to the developments of South American politics.

#### MR. BEACH'S NOMINATION.

Believed That It Will Go Over Until After the Holidays.

The continued delay of the committee on the judiciary to report to the Senate the nomination of Morgan H. Beach to be United States attorney for the District of Columbia is giving rise to considerable comment as to the likelihood of further delay and the outcome of the committee's consideration of this question. It is now believed that the nomination will be allowed to go over until after the holidays.

#### To Amend the Anti-Trust Law. Senator Quarles of Wisconsin today introduced a bill for the amendment of the antitrust law, the purpose of which is to prevent trusts from forcing ruinous competi-tion upon arrivals in the same line of busi-

For Additional Employes. Secretary Shaw transmitted to the House today an estimate of \$3,570 for additional employes in the office of the register of the

New York Cotton Market. Less than a half day's supply of soft coal could be found this morning in the bins of tations delayed owing to wires being do

Cabinet Today.

## VENEZUELAN QUESTION SHORTS SOUGHT COVER

CHANGE OF POSITION.

No Unfriendly Action on Part of England or Germany Expected-Some of Today's Callers.

President Roosevelt and his cabinet had one of the most extended and important neetings today that has been held this fall. Foreign affairs practically consumed the entire time of the session. The Venezuelan situation was discussed in all its phases but no conclusion was reached different from that which has actuated the Presiient and his advisers throughout the consideration of the troubles between Venezuela on one side and Germany and Eng-

land on the other. From an authoritative source the information is obtained that there will be no reession on the part of this government with respect to questions involving Venezuela or any of the other governments of South or Central America, as laid down by the President in his message to Congress. The situation as to Venezuela is not regarded with

great anxiety, but every detail of the developments in the matter is being scrutinized with utmost care.

The character of the advices in Secretary Hay's possession from Venezuela was not disclosed outside of the cabinet room, where close to two hours was spent in considera-tion of all phases of the outlook. It was quite evident that nothing indicative of the possible movement of the navy in any un-

possible movement of the navy in any unusual direction was under long or serious advisement, as Secretary Moody went away from the White House some time in advance of the other members. Secretary Hay was the next to go away, and Postmaster General Payne was the last. He remained to talk over post office nominations.

The President, it is declared on excellent authority, cannot see anything menacing to the Monroe doctrine in the situation at this time and refuses to allow himself to become worried about something that is prophesied in some directions, but may never become true.

prophesied in some directions, but may never become true.

He will await actions of aggression on the historic policy of this country and then act quickly and decisively, but he sees little reason to be throwing out official intimations to Germany and England that this country has fixed a dead-line, which they must not cross, until they have actually begun the crossing. begun the crossing.

It may be stated that the administration does not expect any unfriendly act on the

does not expect any unfriendly act on the part of either of the countries that is now giving Venezuela trouble.

He is confident they will keep within the limits of the agreement made with this country. He is likewise confident that neither country wants to do anything that would gain the ill-will of this country. The President, in brief, is standing by the agreement made by Secretary Hay with England and Germany, and is satisfied Mr. Hay did not leave any loopholes for an attack, direct not leave any loopholes for an attack, direct or indirect, on the Monroe doctrine.

#### Cuban Reciprocity Treaty.

The treaty with Cuba, which was negowithin twenty-four hours.

It is regarded as highly important that it should be ratified promptly, as the present Venezuelan situation emphasizes the necessity for coaling stations in Cuba. While definite action upon the treaty by the Senate, or by Congress, if the necessity arises to present it also to the House of Representatives, is scarcely to be expected before the holiday recess, the administration is hopeful of prompt consideration of it after Congress reconvenes.

#### The Nomination of Crum.

It is expected that the President will in a few days send to the Senate the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum, colored, as collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., to fill a vacancy that has existed for a number of months. The President has been carefully investigating the charges that Dr. Crum changed front at the Minneapolis republican convention, but he has not been able to secure facts substantiating the charges. Should there be no additional evidence corroborating the charges the President will

soon take action. It is quite likely that the President will nominate Dr. V. P. Clayton as United States marshal of South Carolina to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Marshal Cunningham. Dr. Clayton is the acting marshal of the state at this time. He was formerly postmaster at Columbia, S. C.

#### The President's Callers.

Representative Moody of North Carolina called on the President with G. W. Crawford, postmaster at Marion, N. C.; A. T. Cooper of Brevard, and J. L. Bird of Marion. Mr. Crawford is a candidate to succeed himself as postmaster at Marion, and will probably be nominated.. He is opposed by J. C. Poole.

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, and John P. Irish of California were with the President today. The President discussed literary matters with Mr. Miller, who insisted that when the President visits California next summer he shall spend some time in the Sierras. Senator Burrows presented H. McMor-

ran of Port Huron, who is the representa-tive-elect in the next House from the seventh Michigan district. Secretary Root, Senator Proctor and Rep-esentatives Hull and Dick discussed with the President the militia bill pending in the Senate, and upon which a favorable report

Representative William Alden Smith alked with the President about a Michigan

#### Records for Twenty-Four Hours. The following were the readings of the hermometer and barometer at the weather oureau for the twenty-four hours beginning

Thermometer—December 15, 4 p. m., 82; 8 p. m., 33; 12 midnight, 33. December 16, 4 a. m., 34; 8 a. m., 34; 12 noon, 36; 2 p. m., 38.

Maximum, 38, at 2 p. m. December 16; minimum 33, at 3 a. m. December 16.

Barometer—December 15, 4 p. m., 30.57; 8 p. m., 30.53; 12 midnight, 30.43. December 16, 4 a. m., 30.28; 8 al m., 30.17; noon, 30.13; 2 p. m., 29.97.

#### Baltimore Markets.

Baltimory Markets.

BALTIMORE, Mc., Detember 16.—Flour dull, unchanged; receipts, 24,286 barrels; exports, 11,305 barrels. Wheat dull and lower; spot and December, 75%,475%; Jamars, 26%,476%; May, 80 asked; steamer No. 2 red, 71a71%; receipts, 7,743 bushels; exports, none; southern on grade, 72%,276. Corn weak; spot, old, 53a53%; new, 52%, year, 52%,32%; January, 50%,2 50%; February, 40%,4850%; receipts, 134,839 bushels; exports, 114,86 bushels; souther: White and yellow corn, new, 47a53., Osts firmer; No. 2 white, 39a38%; No. 2 mixto, 36%,485; receipts, 7,756 bushels; exports, none. (Ryshim: No. 2, 55%,455%; No. 2 western, 56%,456%; receipts, 3,064 bushels; exports, 66%,456%; receipts, 66%,456%; receipts, 7,566%,456%; receipts, 7,566%,456%; receipts, 7,566%,4



Important Meeting of the Better Tone to Stock Market Today.

THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED, BUT NO GOOD BUYING OF THE ACTIVE

London Was Also a Buyer of American Securities at an Advance.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, December 16.-American shares in the London stock market today showed advances over our closing prices of yesterday of from ¼ to ¾ per cent, and the market there was fairly active. Consols for both accounts declined 1-16.

In the local market at the opening there was a continuation of the strength displayed at the close of yesterday's trading. Initial prices showed advances of from onequarter to five-eighths per cent in the general list, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, the Erie issues, Reading, St. Paul, Illinois Central, Manhattan and Metropolitan street railway all showing up strong. In the industrial list American Sugar Re-

fining common and the United States Steel issues showed the most strength. The for-

issues showed the most strength. The for-mer has shown remarkable steadiness for the past few days in the face of a rather demoralized market. After going ½ per cent higher this morning it quickly gained 1% per cent more on buying by lower Wall street interests and by short covering. The United States steel stocks showed ad-vances of 1-4 and 3-8 per cent at the start for the prefered and common respectively. for the prefered and common, respectively, and subsequently gained a further fractional advance on buying ascribed to the un-derwriting syndicate, which, as hinted in last Sunday's papers, appears to be at work again in the market. St. Paul and Pennsylvania were the leaders in point of strength after the first few minutes of trading, both

Southern Pacific, too, was well bought, and there were some rather heavy purchases for the short account in this spe-

scoring good gains over the initial ad-

cialty.

Canadian Pacific rallied easily, its good earnings attracting considerable semi-investment purchases. vestment purchases.

An easier tone was noticed in the call loan money market, due to the action of the bankers' pool yesterday, and while money could not be called plentiful, there was, nevertheless, a tendency toward more ease in the monetary situation generally.

The Venezuelan situation now appears to be the most disturbing factor in the entire market situation, a matter which up to a

market situation, a matter which up to a few days ago seemed to be almost entirely eliminated, owing to the fact that our government seemed to have a clear understanding with both Great Britain and Germany as to how far their allied movements against Venezuela should extend, but this situation does not now appear so clear, owing to the severe measures already taken by both the English and German command-

by both the English and German commanders and more especially by the latter.

It can easily be seen how the whole affair becomes a very distinct disturbing factor to the speculative mind. After the first hour's trading the market settled back fractionally and became less active, but this condition lasted only a short while, and before the noon hour was reached the market took on renewed activity, and prices advanced to above the best early gains Owing to the storms now prevailing throughout this section of the country, wire communications to New York were very

nuch interrupted, Washington houses were almost entirely cut off and there was great delay elsewhere in executing orders for out-of-town clients. In the early afternoon the market became very dull, but prices held fairly steady. Around the delivery hour on a renewal of short covering the market again showed an nclination to advance, but there appeared to be plenty of stock to supply the and it looked at that hour as if the advance

### had gone far enough for the present under existing conditions. New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock ex-change and Chicago board of trade.

amalgamated Copper...

Open. High. Low. 2:30 p. m. 55½ 56½ 56½ 66½ 88 83½ 88 88 Am. Car & Foundry, pfd.
Am. Car & Foundry, pfd.
American Ice 391/4 37 merican Smelting, pfd Anaconda. 88 61½ 63 127 125½ 127 Consolidated Gas...... 208 Delaware & Hudson..... 156 ennsylvania R. R. People's Gas of Chicago ed steel Car .... st. Louis & San Fran..... St. Louis & S. F., 2d pfd. St Louis Southwestern... St. Louis S. W., pfd....... Southern Pacific....... Southern Railway..... Southern Railway, pfd... Tennessee Coal & Iron... Texas Pacific..... Inton Pacific.

Washington Stock Exchange

# 

HE popularity of the Hardman Piano increases from day to day. Its claims to the high recognition it has obtained are based upon its possessing every point of excellence contained in pianos of the first rank. The fundamental ideas in its construction are always musical excellence and durability.

We exhibit a beautiful stock of the Hardmans in all

the latest designs and styles—in plain and fancy woods.

If you are thinking of buying a piano of the highest grade be sure and see the Hardman. Moderate prices. Other makes of pianos whose merits are recognized in the musical world as the best in all essential points,

ranging in price from \$250 up. Several special low-priced Pianos for Christmas, slightly used and second-hand -easy terms.

Quick bargains for cash: \$155, \$180, \$200, \$225. Handsome Parlor Organs from \$25 to \$150.

Many think the expense of buying a piano is too great, but our system of selling pianos on the easy payment plan enables you to obtain a piano of the finest grade and you pay a small sum down and a modest payment

every month. Pianos Tuned, Rented and Exchanged.

#### Grimes' Piano Stores, 1212 F Street. Sole Agent for the Hardman. Factory Prices.

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"CHARGE ACCOUNTS CHEERFULLY OPENED."

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# All Fancy Suits at a Third Off Regular Prices.

-A sale that has captured the clothing trade of the town. A sale that offers you the finest suits of the season in fancy cheviots, worsteds and cassimeres-all the desired conventional styles-all the latest effects-at these THIRD-OFF prices:

\$30.00 Suits, \$20.00 \$25.00 Suits, \$16.75 \$22.50 Suits, \$15.00 \$20.00 Suits, \$13.37 \$18.00 Suits, \$12.00

\$15.00 Suits, \$10.00 \$13.50 Suits - \$9.00 \$12.00 Suits - \$8.00

\$10.00 Suits - \$6.67 \$7.50 Suits - \$5.00

# Men's Overcoats for \$10.

-A leader in Men's Overcoats that deserves more than passing notice. The favorite overcoat style of the season, full 50 in. long, in light and dark Oxfords, Kersey and Frieze. Worth a third more than this special price....

Men's Rain Coats for | Men's Hats for The latest creations in Rain Coats-

and color.

cut long and fullevery wanted style

complete line of Hats in

## Xmas Furnishings for Men.

---Everything in Furnishings - everything new and stylish-and everything is specially priced for holiday selling. All gift furnishings neatly boxed.

Men's Full Dress Shields, splendid quality. Specially \$1 to \$1.50 Men's Handerchiefs and All-silk Mufflers 50c. to \$1.50 All-linen Initial Handkerchiefs; 6 in a box \$1 and \$1.50

Adler's Gloves, in tan and \$1

English Squares - latest 50c.

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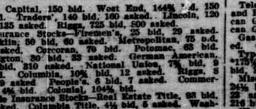


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